7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

The milk industry, too, is relatively undeveloped in the Ukraine and might even become insufficient to supply the needs of the big towns and the industrial centres if the breeding does not increase in order to be able to overtake the other branches of economic activity.

The general opinion which considers the Ukraine an inexhaustible source of meat and milk seems to be unfounded, at least at the present time. This is all the more true as, while the purchasing power of the native population rises, the insufficiency of the resources in this respect becomes more and more noticeable.

The transformation which the Ukraine has undergone in the sphere of the exploitation of the products of the surface soil since the establishment of the Soviet regime, while leaving aside the crisis in cattle-breeding, has undoubtedly not led to progress.

The trial plantations of cotton, of soho, and of rice, the mechanization of the working of the land by the extensive employment of tractors, seem to be the only advantages which have been given by the new regime to the development of Ukrainian agriculture.

It would seem necessary to note another wealth of the Ukrainian soil which does not enter into any of our economic categories—these are the various spas.

In the first instance there are, in the environs of Odessa, two lakes, the Kouialnik and the Khadji-Bey, ancient bays which formed when they were the mouths of rivers since dried up and which are to-day completely separated from the sea. The medicinal value of these two lakes is appreciated by all Russia. Tens of thousands of invalids, especially rheumatics and paralytics, flock there every year for the mud baths which are very rich in iodine salts.

Many parts of the coast of the Black Sea are very